

suggestion of a universal attack upon Roger needed no advocates. Lothar gave an asylum to Robert of Capua, and two brothers of Rainulf; the Byzantine palaces sheltered a little band of the Apulian "disinherited," among whom was Roger of Sorrento, brother of Robert of Capua; Pisa was a general refuge for the Sicilian's native enemies.

Bernard was convinced that Roger was the soul of schism, and had for each of the King's foes a ready argument. He urged Lothar to destroy "the enemy of the Church and the robber of imperial lands." From Pisa he summed up in vigorous terms the whole case for a prompt attack on Roger and his Pope. It was not his place to give the summons for war, but it was the duty of the Defender of the Church to protect her against the violence of schismatics, as it was the Emperor's duty to defend his own crown against the Sicilian usurper. For just as it was an insult to the Church that a Jew had seized the throne of Peter, so it was a wrong to Caesar that that man should dare to make himself King of Sicily.*

The Abbot of Clairvaux had, in 1133, united the hostile republics of Genoa and Pisa in the cause. He now writes to the Genoese that he has

heard how Roger, to whom he will give
only the
name Duke, has sent messengers to
them with
presents; what they have taken back
he knows
not, but he reminds them of the poet:

¹ Caruso, *Bibliotheca Regni Sicilies*, vol. ii., p, 975.